



Citizenship Survey April – September 2008, England¹

This release provides headline findings from the Citizenship Survey, covering April-September 2008 (the first and second quarters of the 2008-09 survey). The release is divided into three sections covering empowered and active communities; community cohesion; and prejudice and discrimination. These figures update those given in the previous release for April-June 2008 (published 16th October 2008).

This release provides an evidence base on some of Communities and Local Government's key priorities and includes components of several Public Service Agreements, including the Cohesive, Empowered and Active Communities Public Service Agreement (PSA 21), which the Department leads on and the Equalities Public Service Agreement (PSA 15), as well as the Department's Departmental Strategic Objectives indicators. Further information on these PSAs and DSOs can be found in the Background Notes. The release also provides further details on these issues, such as changes over time and differences between groups (eg age, sex, race, faith, disability).



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¹ The Labour Market Discrimination figures are based on England and Wales

1. Empowered and active communities

Influencing decisions

- In April-September 2008, 39 per cent of people felt they could influence decisions in their local area, a similar proportion to 2007-08² (38%) but lower than in 2001 (44%).
- Twenty-two per cent of people felt they could influence decisions affecting Great Britain, a similar proportion to 2007-08 (20%).
- White people were less likely than people from minority ethnic groups to feel they could influence decisions affecting their local area (37% compared with 51%). White people were also less likely to feel they could influence decisions affecting Great Britain (19% compared with 39%).

Civic engagement

- In April-September 2008, 10 per cent of people had, in the last year, participated in civic activism, either in direct decision-making about local services or issues or in the actual provision of these services by taking on a role such as a local councillor, school governor or magistrate. This is a higher proportion than in 2005 (9%).
- In April-September 2008, 39 per cent of people engaged in some form of civic participation, such as contacting a local councillor, attending a public meeting or signing a petition at least once in the past year. Proportions have not changed since 2001 (38%).
- In April-September 2008, 20 per cent of people actively engaged in consultation about local services or issues through activities such as attending a consultation group or completing a questionnaire about these services at least once in the past year. Proportions have not changed since 2005 (20%).

Volunteering

- In April-September 2008, 41 per cent of adults volunteered formally at least once in the 12 months prior to interview, with 26 per cent having volunteered formally at least once a month.
- Levels of formal volunteering (at least once a year and at least once a month) have fallen since 2005, although levels of volunteering at least once a year have risen since 2001.
- In April-September 2008, 63 per cent of adults volunteered informally at least once in the 12 months prior to interview, with 36 per cent having done so at least once a month.

² All percentages for 2007-08 cover the year 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008 and have smaller confidence intervals than the latest two quarters of data due to the larger sample size on which they are based.

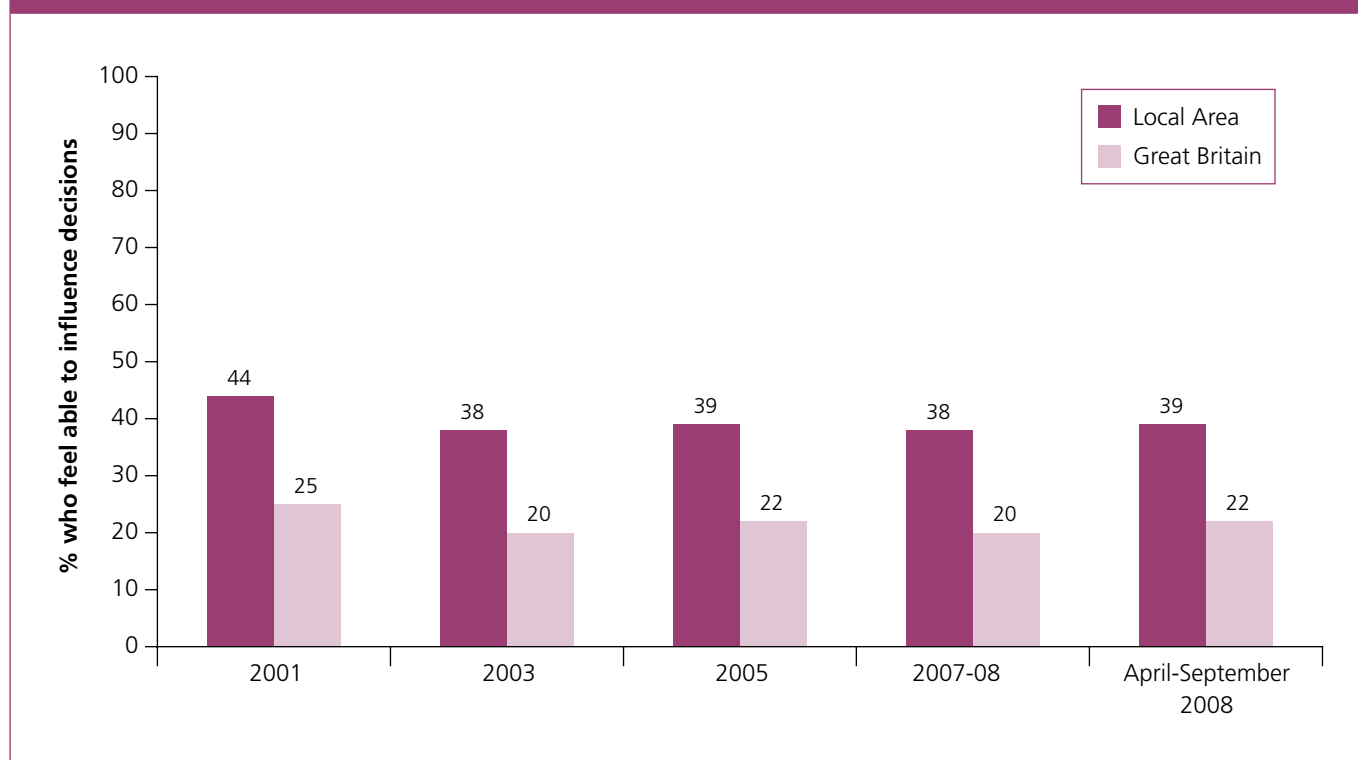
Influencing decisions

In April-September 2008, 39 per cent of people in England felt they could influence decisions in their local area, a similar proportion to 2007-08 (38%) but lower than in 2001 (44%).

PSA 21 Indicator 4, DSO 1 Indicator 2

Twenty-two per cent of people felt they could influence decisions affecting Great Britain, again a similar proportion to 2007-08 (20%) but lower than in 2001 (25%) (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Great Britain, 2001 to April-September 2008

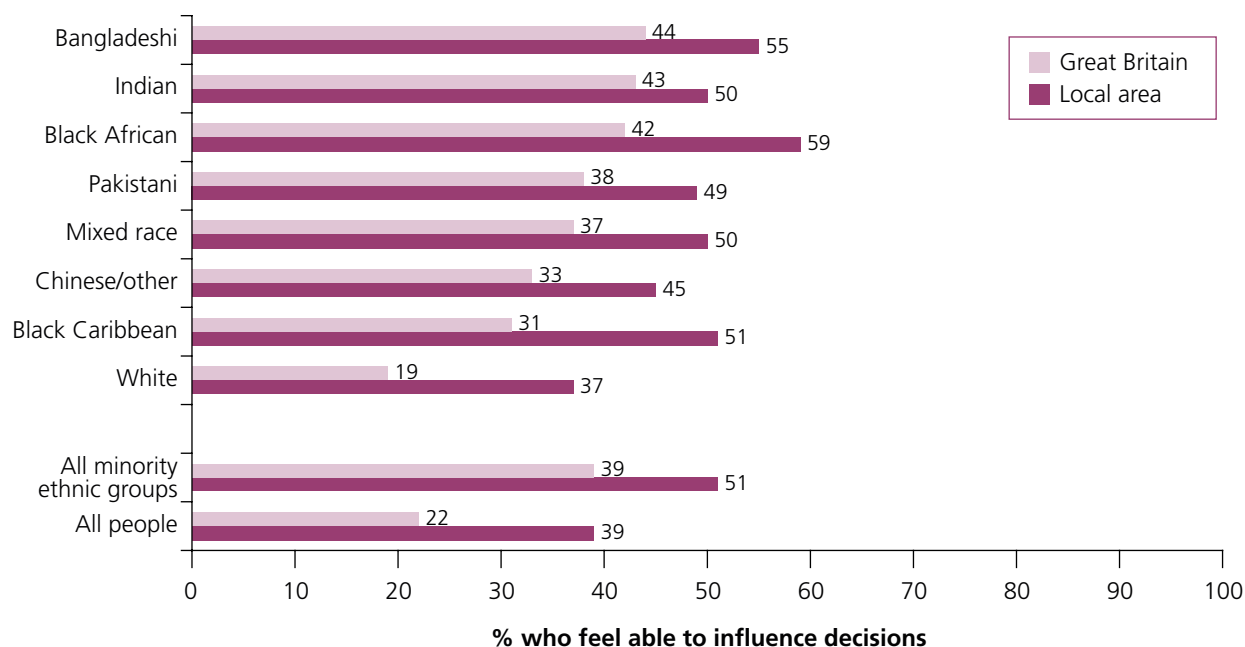


- Table 1: Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Great Britain, 2001 to April-September 2008.

All minority ethnic groups were more likely than white people to feel they could influence decisions in their local area. The highest levels were 59 per cent of black African and 55 per cent of Bangladeshi people compared to 37 per cent of white people.

There was a similar pattern, across ethnic groups, for influencing decisions affecting Britain. For example, 44 per cent of Bangladeshi, 43 per cent of Indian and 42 per cent of black African people felt they could influence decisions affecting Great Britain, compared to 19 per cent of white people (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Great Britain, by ethnicity, April-September 2008



There was no difference in the proportions of men and women who felt they could influence decisions affecting their local area. However, men were more likely than women to feel they could influence decisions in Great Britain (24% compared to 19%).

Those aged 75 and over were less likely to feel they could influence decisions affecting their local area (32%), than those aged under 64 (between 39% and 44%); however, there were no clear patterns for influencing decisions in Great Britain.

- Table 2: Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Great Britain, by ethnicity, sex and age, April-September 2008.

Civic engagement

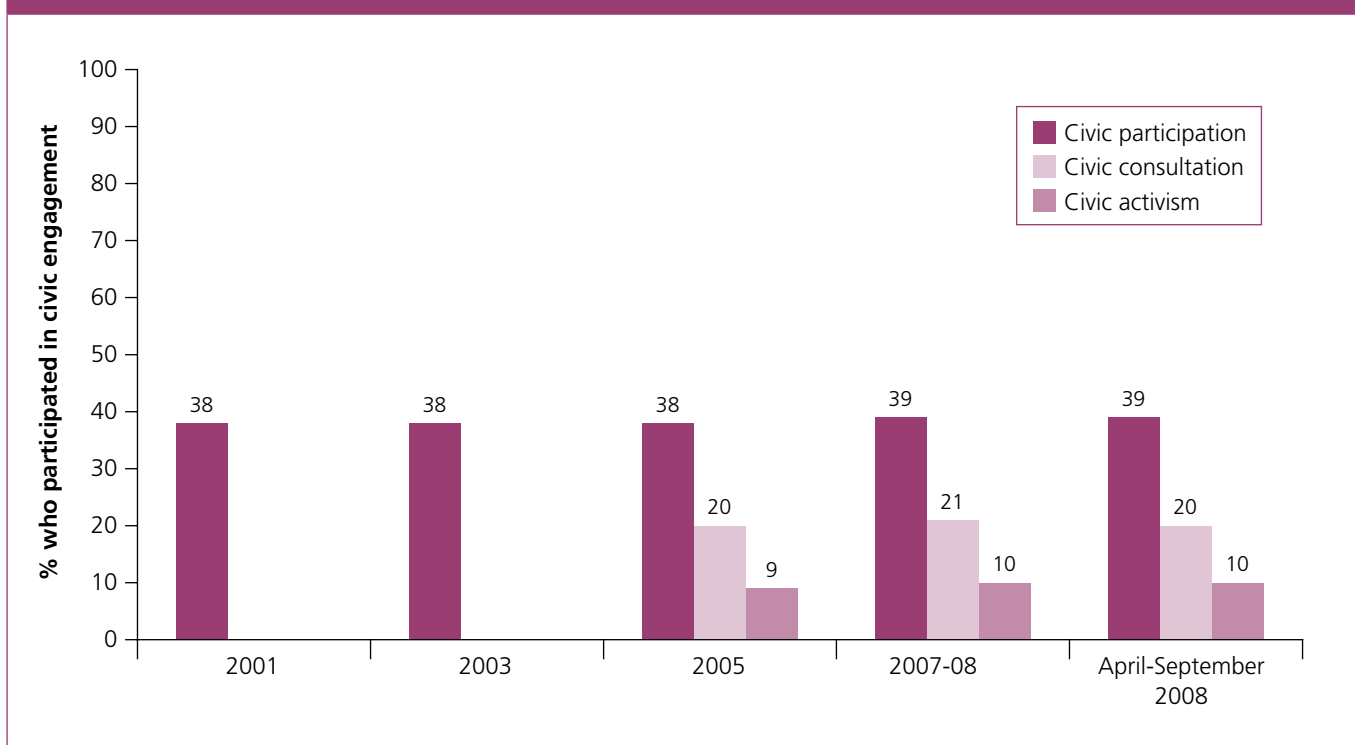
The Citizenship Survey measures levels of participation in three broad strands of civic engagement:

- *Civic activism* – which refers to involvement either in direct decision-making about local services or issues, or in the actual provision of these services by taking on a role such as a local councillor, school governor or magistrate;
- *Civic consultation* – which refers to active engagement in consultation about local services or issues through activities such as attending a consultation group or completing a questionnaire about these services; and

- *Civic participation* – which covers wider forms of engagement in democratic processes, such as contacting an elected representative, taking part in a public demonstration or protest, or signing a petition.

In April-September 2008, 39 per cent of adults in England engaged in civic participation at least once in the 12 months prior to interview, whilst 20 per cent engaged in civic consultation and 10 per cent in civic activism during this period. Whilst levels of participation in civic activism have increased since 2005 (up from 9%), involvement in other types of civic engagement are unchanged. Furthermore there has been no change in civic participation since 2001³ – the other two measures were not collected prior to 2005 (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Participation in civic participation, civic consultation and civic activism at least once in the last 12 months, 2001 to April-September 2008



In April-September 2008, there were some differences in levels of civic participation between ethnic groups. White people (40%) were more likely to have engaged in civic participation in the last 12 months than black Caribbean (28%), Pakistani (27%), Indian (26%), black African (24%) and Chinese/other people (22%).

Similarly, white people (20%) were more likely to engage in civic consultation than black Caribbean (15%), Indian (12%) and Chinese/other people (11%).

There were no differences in the levels of civic activism between white people and other ethnic groups.

The only gender differences in civic engagement were in civic activism, with men more likely to engage than women (12% compared with 9%).

³ Any observed changes are not statistically significant at the 5 per cent level.

Those aged 16-24 were less likely to have engaged in civic participation (24%), than any other age group. There was no clear pattern across age groups for levels of engagement in civic consultation and civic activism.

- Table 3: Participation in civic engagement and formal volunteering at least once in the last year, by ethnicity, sex, age, disability and religion, 2007-08 and April-September 2008.

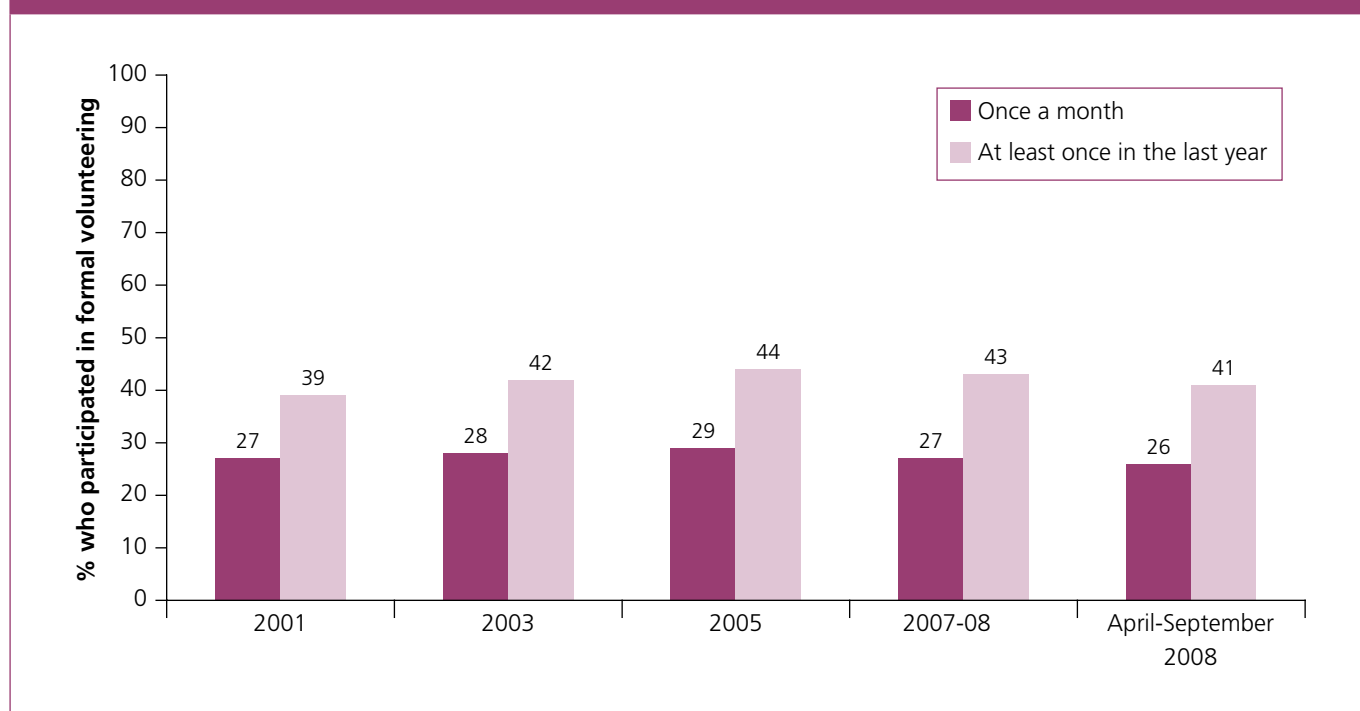
Volunteering

In April-September 2008, 41 per cent of adults volunteered formally at least once in the 12 months prior to interview. In the same period 26 per cent of adults volunteered formally at least once a month.

PSA 21 Indicator 5

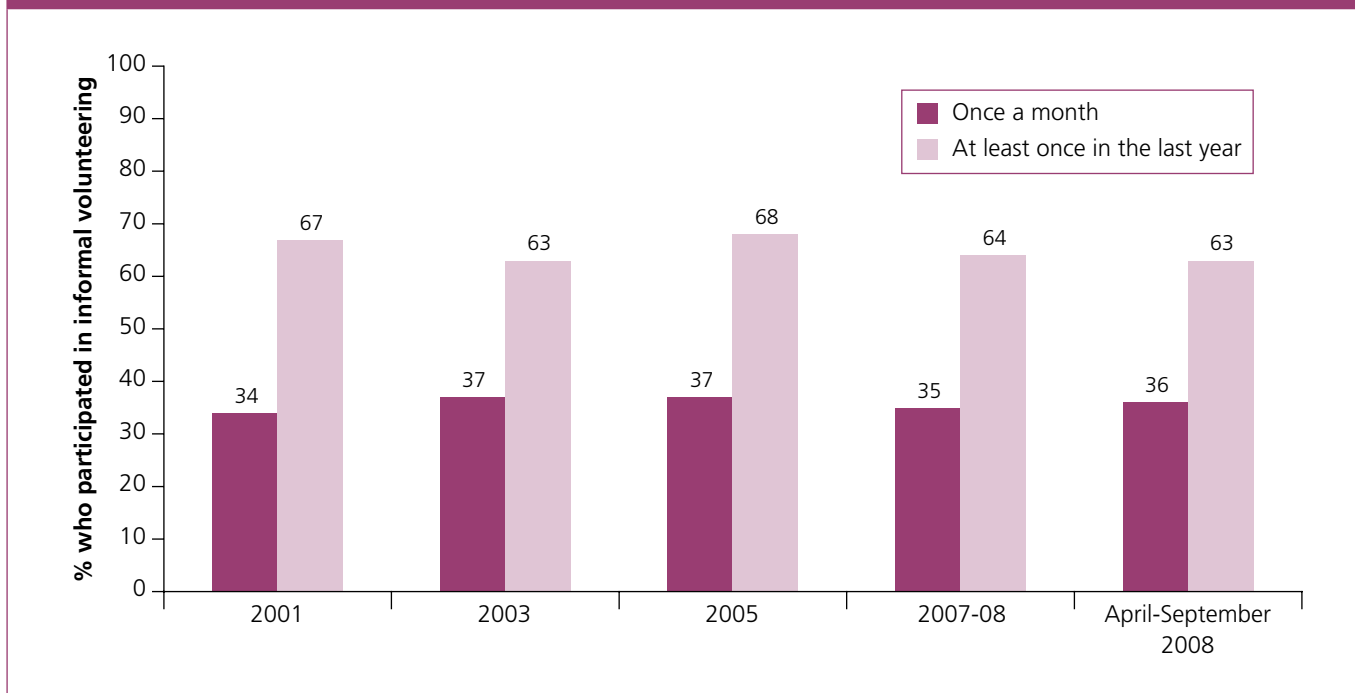
Levels of formal volunteering at least once a year have fallen since 2005 (44%) but have risen since 2001 (39%). Levels of formal volunteering at least once a month have also fallen since 2005 (29%) but show no change since 2007-08 (27%).

Figure 4: Participation in formal volunteering, 2001 to April-September 2008



In April-September 2008, levels of informal volunteering were higher than levels of formal volunteering, with 63 per cent volunteering informally at least once in the 12 months prior to interview, and 36 per cent volunteering informally at least once a month. Since 2001, levels of informal volunteering at least once a year have fallen (down from 67% to 63%), whilst levels of informal volunteering at least once a month have remained unchanged over this period (Figure 5).

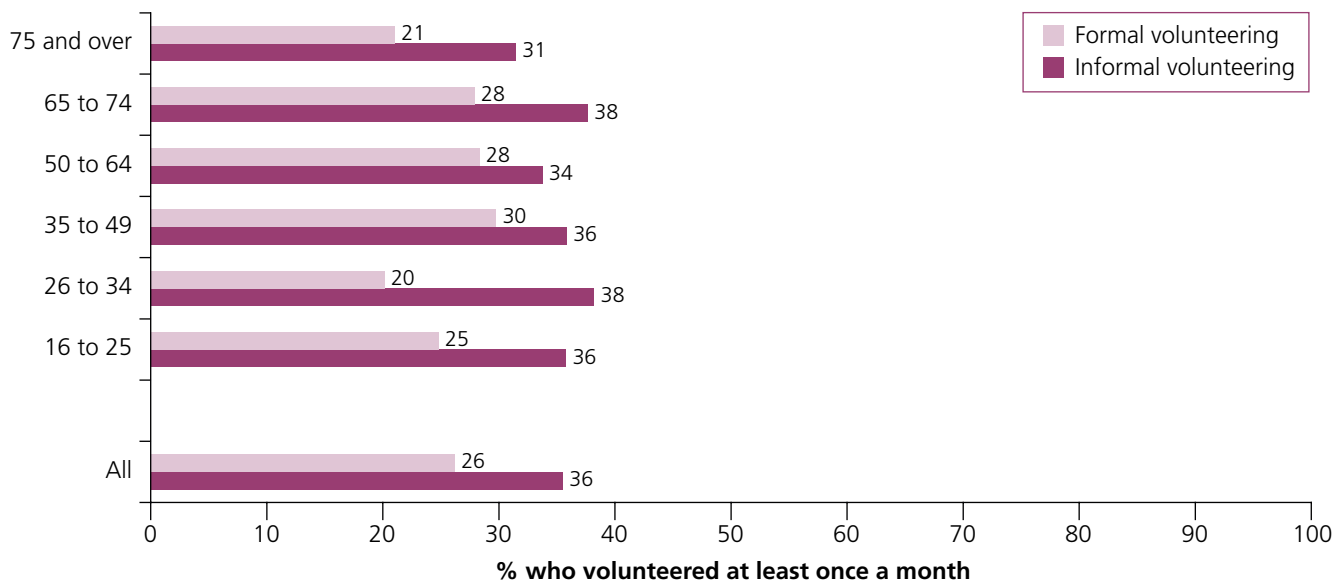
Figure 5: Participation in informal volunteering, 2001 to April-September 2008



Levels of both formal and informal volunteering at least once in the last year were consistently lower for those aged 75 years and over than other age groups (26% for formal volunteering and 46% for informal volunteering.)

For formal volunteering at least once a month, those aged 26-34 (20%) and 75 and over (21%) had lower levels than those aged 35-49 (30%), 50-64 and 65-74 (both 28%). However, there were no such age differences for informal volunteering at least once a month.

Figure 6: Participation in formal and informal volunteering at least once a month by age, April-September 2008



There were some differences in the levels of formal volunteering between regions. Levels of formal volunteering (at least once a year) were higher in the South East (52%) than any other region. This was similar for formal volunteering (at least once a month); with the South East (33%) higher than all regions apart from the South West (31%). However, regional differences are likely to be affected by other factors, such as the make up of the population, for example, age and ethnic group.

- Table 4: Participation in voluntary activities by age and government office region, 2007-08 and April-September 2008.
- Table 5: Participation in civic engagement and voluntary activities, 2001 to April-September 2008.

2. Community cohesion

Cohesion

- In April-September 2008, 82 per cent of people perceived their community as cohesive, agreeing that their local area was a place where people from different backgrounds got on well together. This figure is unchanged since 2007-08 (82%), but represents an increase from 80 per cent in 2005.
- Perceptions of cohesion were most positive among those aged 75 and over (92%) and least positive among those aged 25-34 years (79%).

Belonging

- In April-September 2008, 76 per cent of people felt they belonged strongly to their neighbourhood. This figure is unchanged since 2007-08 (75%) but has increased since 2003 (70%).
- Eighty-three per cent of people felt they belonged strongly to Britain. This has declined since 2003 (85%) and 2005 (86%), although it has remained unchanged since 2007-08 (84%).

Satisfaction with local area

- In April-September 2008, 81 per cent of people were satisfied with their local area as a place to live.
- Older people were more likely to be satisfied with their local area than younger people. Levels of satisfaction were highest among those aged 75 years and over (88%) and lowest among those aged 16-24 years (76%).

Meaningful interaction with people from different backgrounds

- In April-September 2008, 81 per cent of people mixed socially at least once a month with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds, either at work, at a place of education, through a leisure activity, at a place of worship, at the shops or through volunteering⁴. This is unchanged since 2007-08 (80%) when it was first measured.
- Young people were more likely than older people to mix with people from different ethnic and religious backgrounds. For example, 95 per cent of people aged 16-24 years had mixed in this way compared with 51 per cent of people aged 75 years or over.

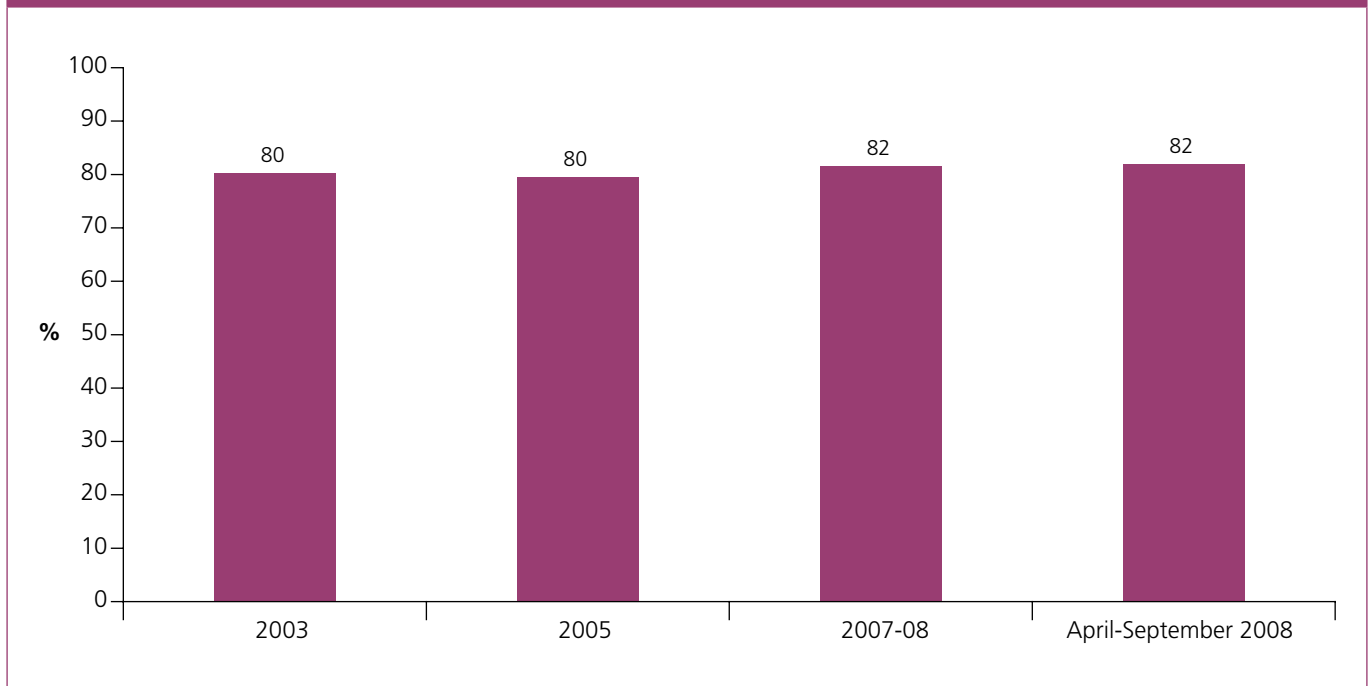
⁴ Respondents are asked how many times they have mixed socially with people from different ethnic and religious groups to themselves in different areas of their lives. Mixing socially is defined as "mixing with people on a personal level by having informal conversations with them at, for example, the shops, your work or a child's school, as well as meeting up with people to socialise". However, it excludes "situations where you've interacted with people solely for work or business, for example just to buy something."

Cohesion

In April-September 2008, 82 per cent of people perceived their community as cohesive, agreeing that their local area was a place where people from different backgrounds got on well together. This figure remained unchanged since 2007-08 (82%), but represents an increase from 80 per cent in 2005 (Figure 7).

PSA 21 Indicator 1, DSO 4 Indicator 1

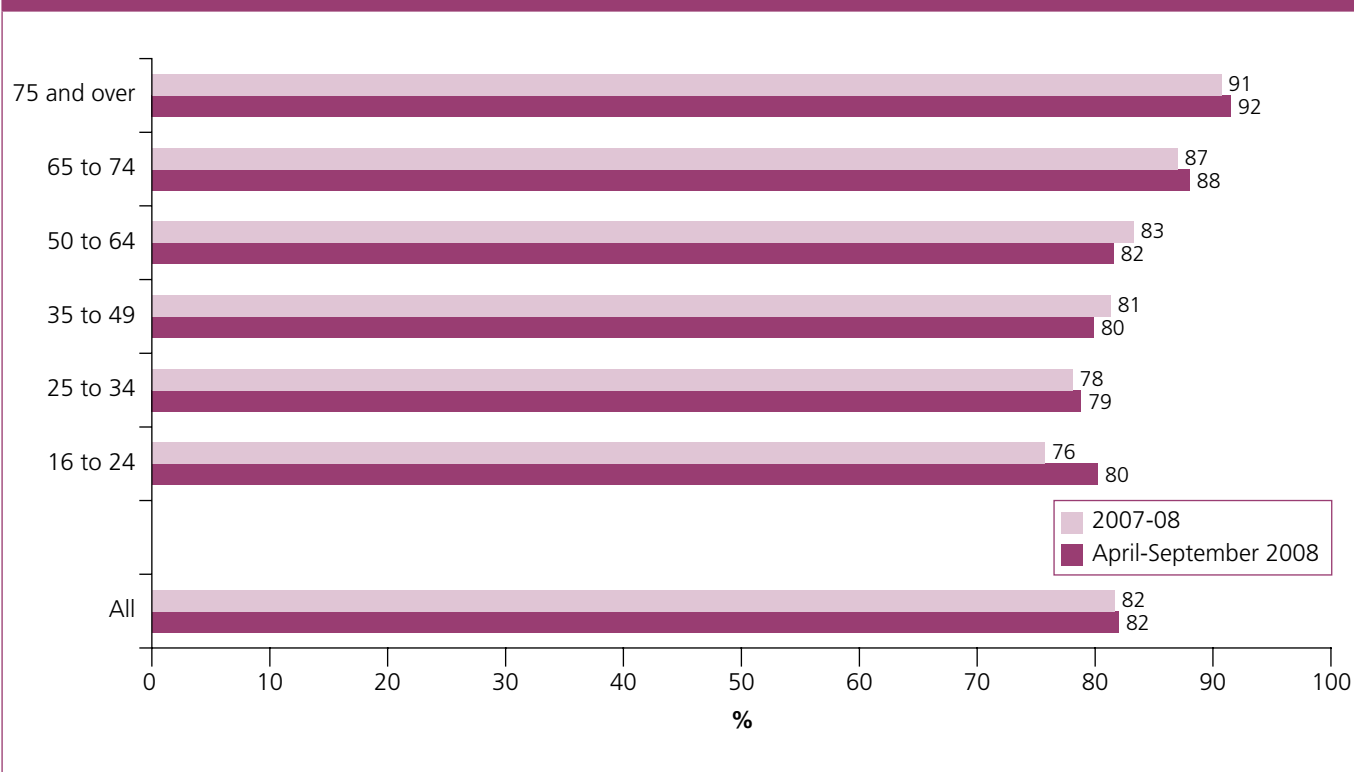
Figure 7: Proportion of people who agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, 2003 to April-September 2008



In April-September 2008, there was no difference between men and women in their perceptions of cohesion. The proportions agreeing that their local area was cohesive did not change from the 2007-08 figures for either men or women.

The proportion of people who agreed that their local area was cohesive was highest in the two older age groups, reaching 92 per cent among those aged 75 or over. Those aged 25-34 were least likely to agree that their local area was cohesive (79%) (Figure 8). Proportions within individual age categories have not changed since 2007-08, the apparent change for 16-24 year olds is not statistically significant.

Figure 8: Proportion of people who agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, by age, 2007-08 and April-September 2008



In April-September 2008, minority ethnic groups as a whole were more likely than white people to think that their local area was cohesive (85% compared to 82%). Amongst individual ethnic groups Pakistani (88%) and Indian people (87%) were more likely than white people (82%) to think that their local area was cohesive.

Proportions agreeing that their local area was cohesive amongst individual ethnic groups have not changed since 2007-08.

- Table 6: Community cohesion, by age, sex and ethnicity, 2003 to April-September 2008.

Belonging

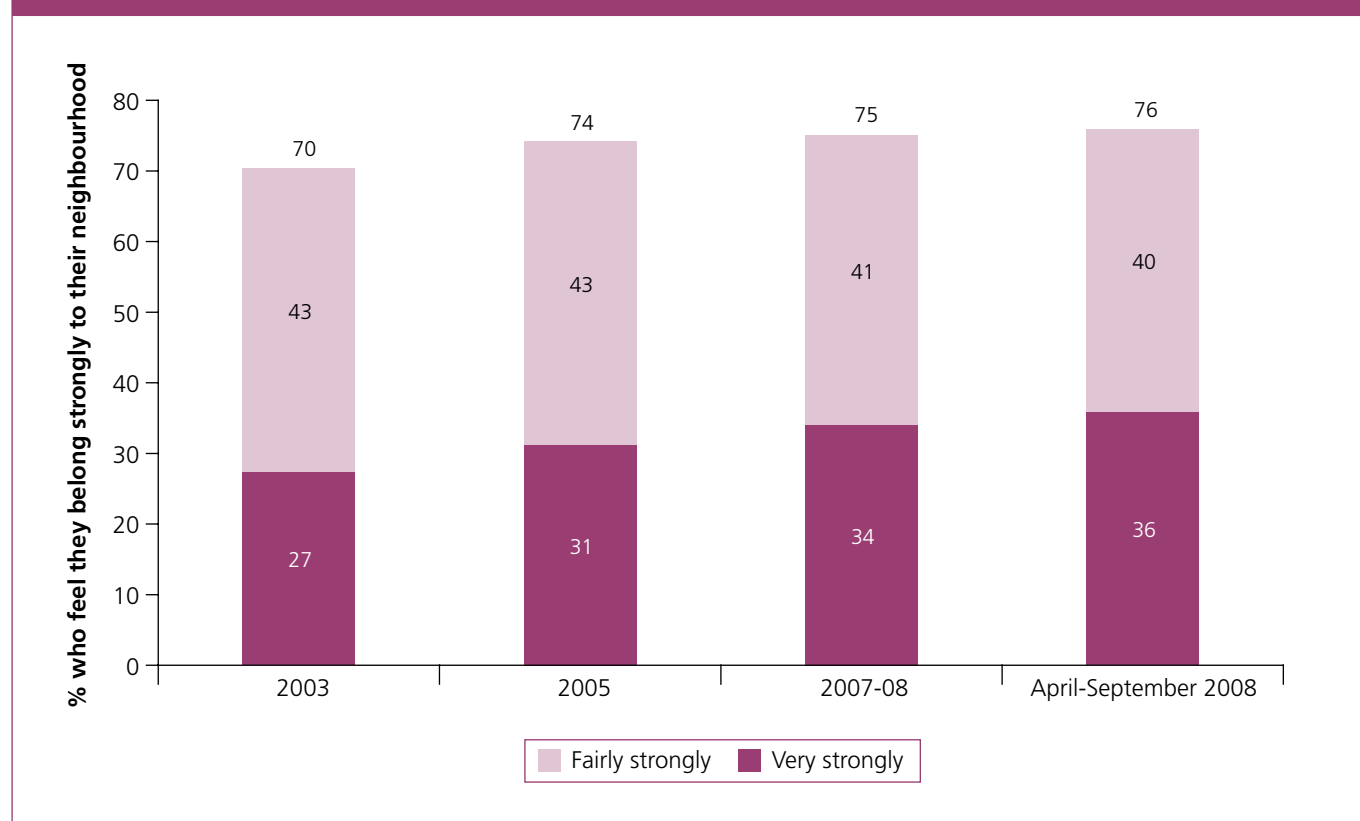
In April-September 2008, 76 per cent of people felt they belonged strongly to their neighbourhood.

PSA 21 Indicator 3, DSO 4 Indicator 3

This includes 36 per cent of people who said they belonged very strongly to their neighbourhood.

The proportion of people who said they belonged strongly to their neighbourhood has increased since 2003 (70%) but there has been no change since 2005 and 2007-08. The proportion of people who felt they belonged very strongly to their neighbourhood (36%) has increased since 2003 (27%) and 2005 (31%) (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Proportion of people who feel they belong strongly to their neighbourhood, 2003 to April-September 2008



In April-September 2008, 83 per cent of people felt they belonged strongly to Britain, with 45 per cent saying they belonged very strongly. The proportion of people feeling a strong sense of belonging to Britain has declined since 2003 (85%) and 2005 (86%), although it is at the same level as in 2007-08 (84%).

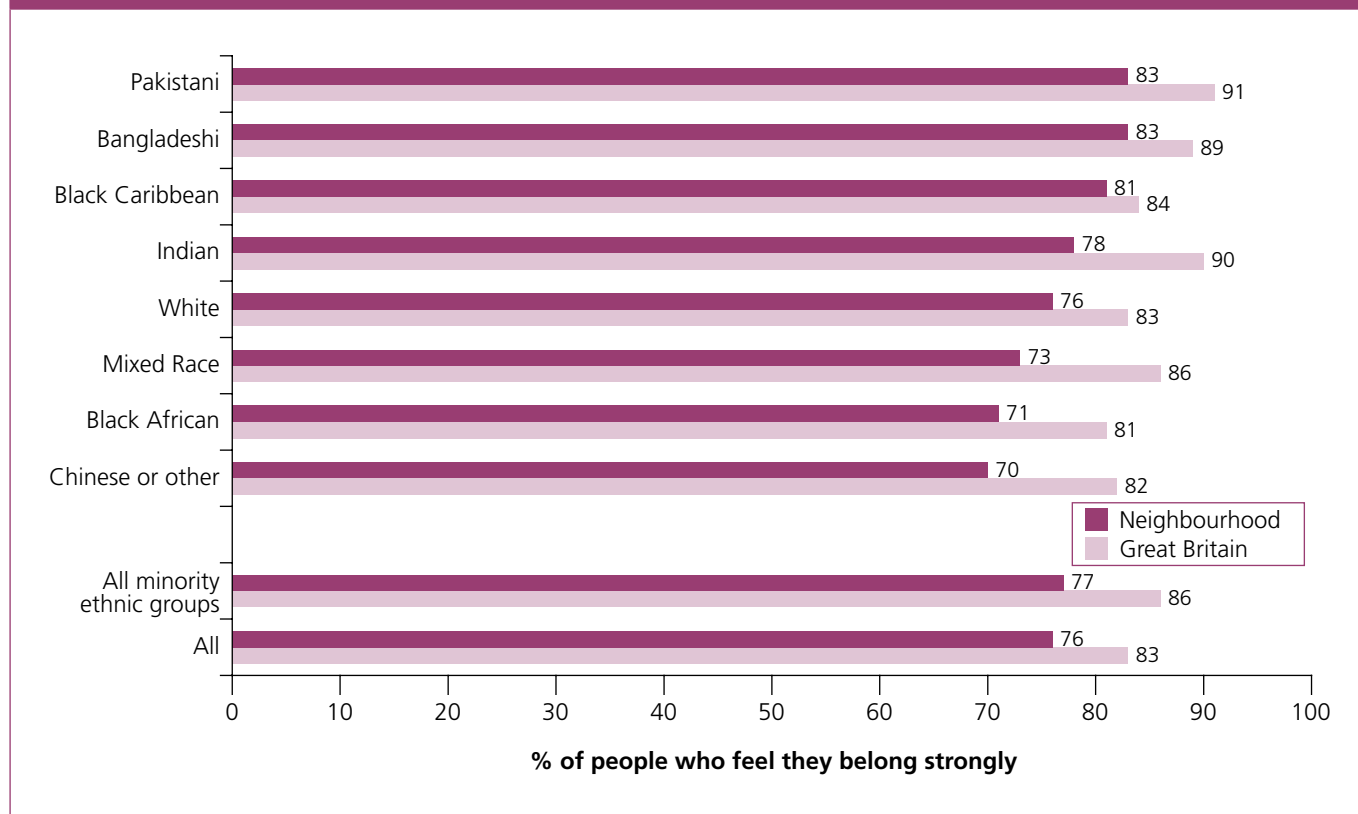
- Table 7: Whether people feel that they belong strongly to their neighbourhood and Great Britain, 2003 to April-September 2008.

In April-September 2008, there was no difference between men and women in the proportions of people who felt a strong sense of belonging to their neighbourhood. Similarly, there was no difference between men and women in the proportions who felt a strong sense of belonging to Britain.

Pakistani people were more likely to feel a strong sense of belonging to their neighbourhood (83%) than white people (76%), black African (71%), mixed race (73%), and Chinese/other (70%). Among individual ethnic groups, there has been no change in the proportions feeling a strong sense of belonging to their neighbourhood since 2007-08.

Pakistani and Indian people were most likely to feel they belonged strongly to Britain (91% and 90% respectively), compared with 83 per cent of white people, 84 per cent of black Caribbean people, 81 per cent of black African people and 82 per cent of those in the diverse Chinese/other group (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Proportion of people who feel they belong strongly to their neighbourhood and to Great Britain by ethnicity, April-September 2008



Young people were less likely than older people to feel a strong sense of belonging to their neighbourhood. For example, 70 per cent of those aged 16-24 years and 65 per cent of those aged 25-34 years felt a strong sense of belonging, compared to 89 per cent of those aged 75 or over.

As with feelings of belonging to the neighbourhood, feelings of belonging to Britain were generally stronger amongst older people. Those aged 75 and over were most likely to feel a strong sense of belonging to Britain (92%) while those aged 25-34 years were the least likely to feel a strong sense of belonging (80%).

- Table 8: Whether people feel that they belong strongly to their neighbourhood and Great Britain by age, sex and ethnicity, 2007-08 and April-September 2008.

Satisfaction with local area

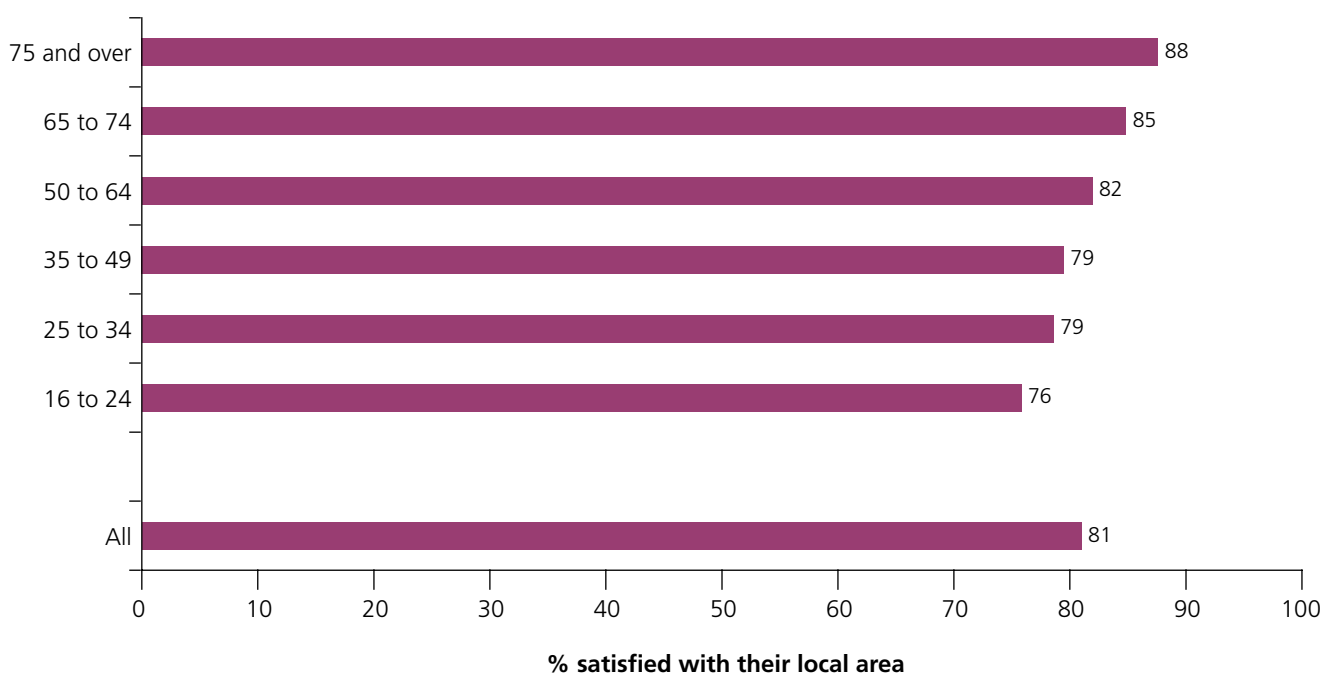
In April-September 2008, 81 per cent of adults in England were satisfied with their local area as a place to live⁵.

DSO 1 Indicator 1

People from ethnic minority groups were less likely to be satisfied with their local area compared to white people (77% and 81% respectively). There is some variation between individual ethnic groups, white people (81%) were more likely to be satisfied with their local area than Chinese/other (73%) and mixed race people (71%).

The proportion of people who were satisfied with their local area as a place to live was generally higher in the older age groups. For example, 88 per cent of those aged 75 and over said they were satisfied with their local area, compared to 76 per cent of those aged 16-24 years (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Proportion of people satisfied with their local area by age, April-September 2008



There was no difference between the proportions of men and women who were satisfied with their local area as a place to live.

- Table 9: Satisfaction with local area, by ethnicity, sex and age, April-September 2008.

⁵ This question was introduced in the Citizenship Survey in 2008-09 so comparisons with previous years cannot be drawn.

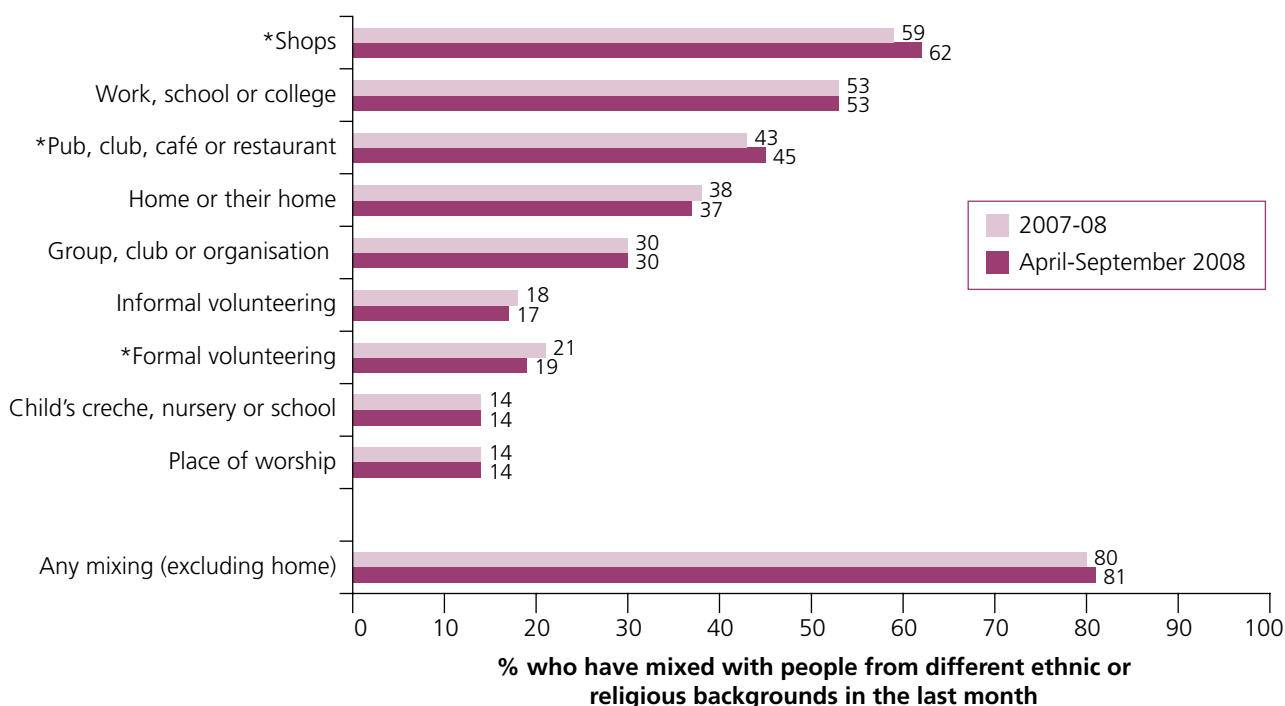
Meaningful interaction (mixing socially) with people from different backgrounds

In April-September 2008, 81 per cent of people mixed socially at least once a month with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds, either at work, at a place of education, through a leisure activity, at a place of worship, at the shops or through volunteering. This remained unchanged since 2007-08 (80%) when it was first measured.

PSA 21 Indicator 2, DSO 4 Indicator 2

As in 2007-08, people were most likely to mix socially with people from different backgrounds at the shops (62%), followed by work, school or college (53%), and then a pub, club, café or restaurant (45%). The proportion of people mixing at the shops has increased since 2007-08 (59% to 62%) as has the proportion of people mixing at a pub, club, café or restaurant (43% to 45%). The proportion mixing through formal volunteering has fallen since 2007-08 (21% to 19%) (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Proportion of people who have mixed with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds in the last month, 2007-08 and April-September 2008

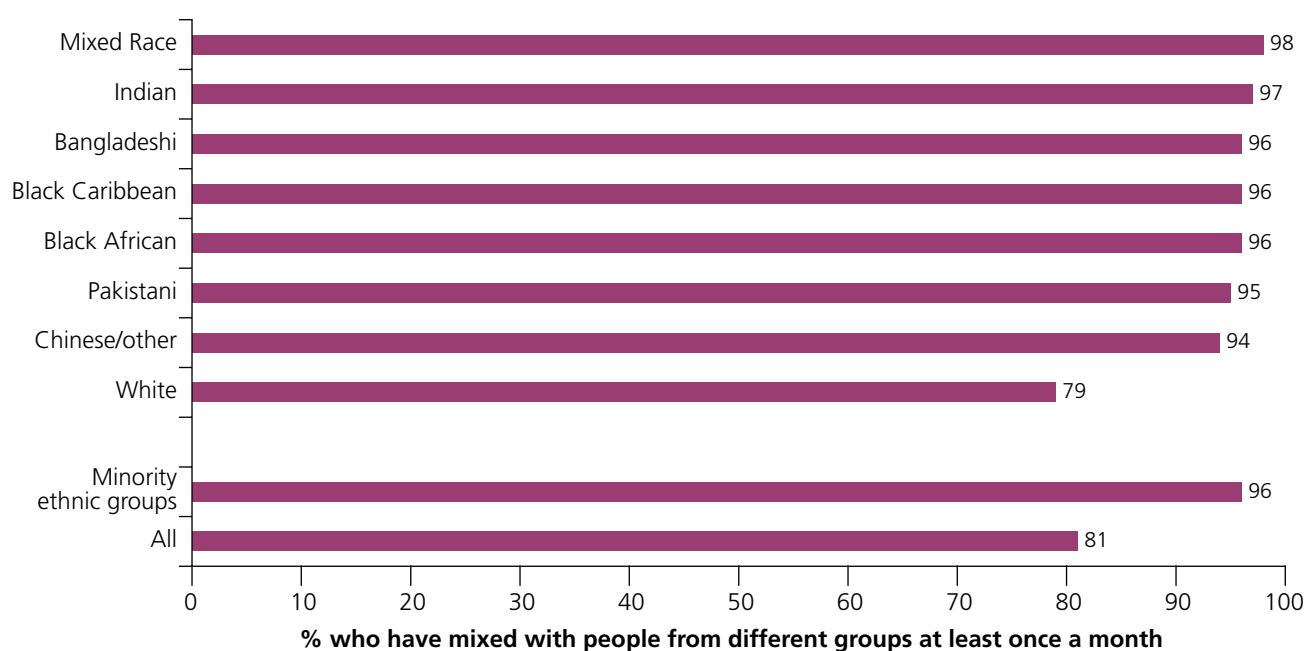


*statistically significant change between 2007-08 and April-September 2008

Young people were more likely than older people to mix with people from different backgrounds. For example, 95 per cent of those aged 16-24 years mixed regularly (at least once a month) compared with 51 per cent of people aged 75 years or over. The situations in which people mixed also varied by age: younger people tended to mix at work, school or college while older people tended to mix at the shops.

People from minority ethnic backgrounds were more likely than white people to mix socially with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds (96% compared with 79%), (Figure 13). There was no difference between individual ethnic minority groups in their level of mixing.

Figure 13: Proportion of people who have mixed with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds in the last month, by ethnicity, April-September 2008



Lower mixing among white people compared with minority ethnic people reflected the nature of the areas in which people lived. For example, White people who lived in more ethnically diverse areas (where more than 5 per cent of the population were from minority ethnic backgrounds⁶) were more likely than white people who lived in relatively homogenous areas to have mixed socially with people from different backgrounds (88% compared with 70%).

- Table 10: Mixing with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds by age and ethnicity (percentage mixing at least once a month), April-September 2008.

⁶ Based on the 2001 Census (ONS)

3. Racial and religious harassment and labour market discrimination

Racial or religious harassment

- In April-September 2008, 10 per cent of people felt that racial or religious harassment was a very or fairly big problem in their local area, higher than in 2007-08 (9%).
- A higher proportion of people from minority ethnic groups (20%) thought that racial or religious harassment was a very or fairly big problem compared to white people (9%).
- Younger people were more likely than older people to think that racial or religious harassment was a very or fairly big problem in their local area. Fifteen per cent of those aged 16-24 felt that this was a problem compared to 5 per cent of those aged 75 years and over.

Labour market discrimination (England and Wales)

- In April-September 2008, 7 per cent of people felt they had experienced some form of labour market discrimination by being turned down for a job. Six per cent of people felt they had experienced discrimination when seeking promotion.
- Eight per cent of people from minority ethnic groups compared to 2 per cent of white people felt they had been refused a job for reasons of race.
- Seven per cent of people from minority ethnic backgrounds felt they had experienced discrimination on the grounds of their race when seeking promotion compared to less than 0.5 per cent of white people.

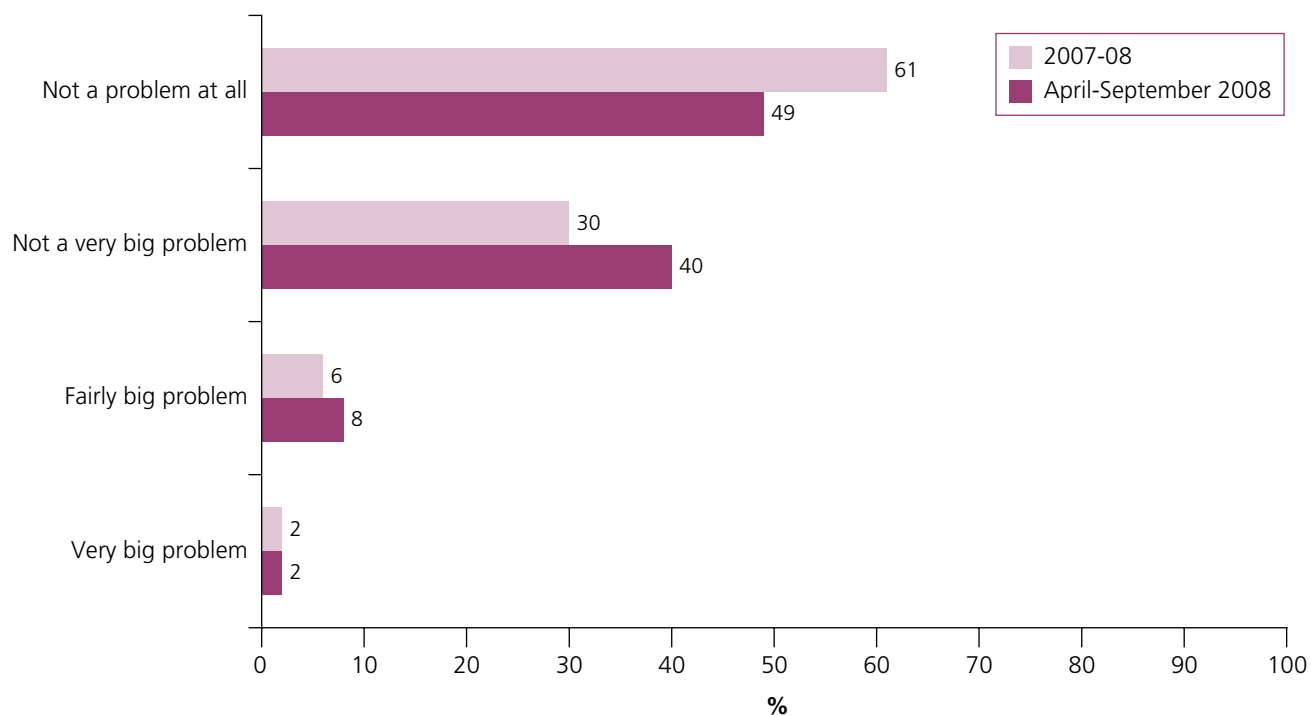
Racial or religious harassment

In April-September 2008, 10 per cent of adults in England felt racial or religious harassment was a very or fairly big problem in their local area, higher than in 2007-08 (9%).

DSO 4 Indicator 5

The proportion of people feeling that racial or religious harassment was not a problem at all had fallen from 61 per cent in 2007-08 to 49 per cent in April-September 2008 (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Proportion of people who feel that racial or religious harassment is a problem in the local area, 2007-08 and April-September 2008

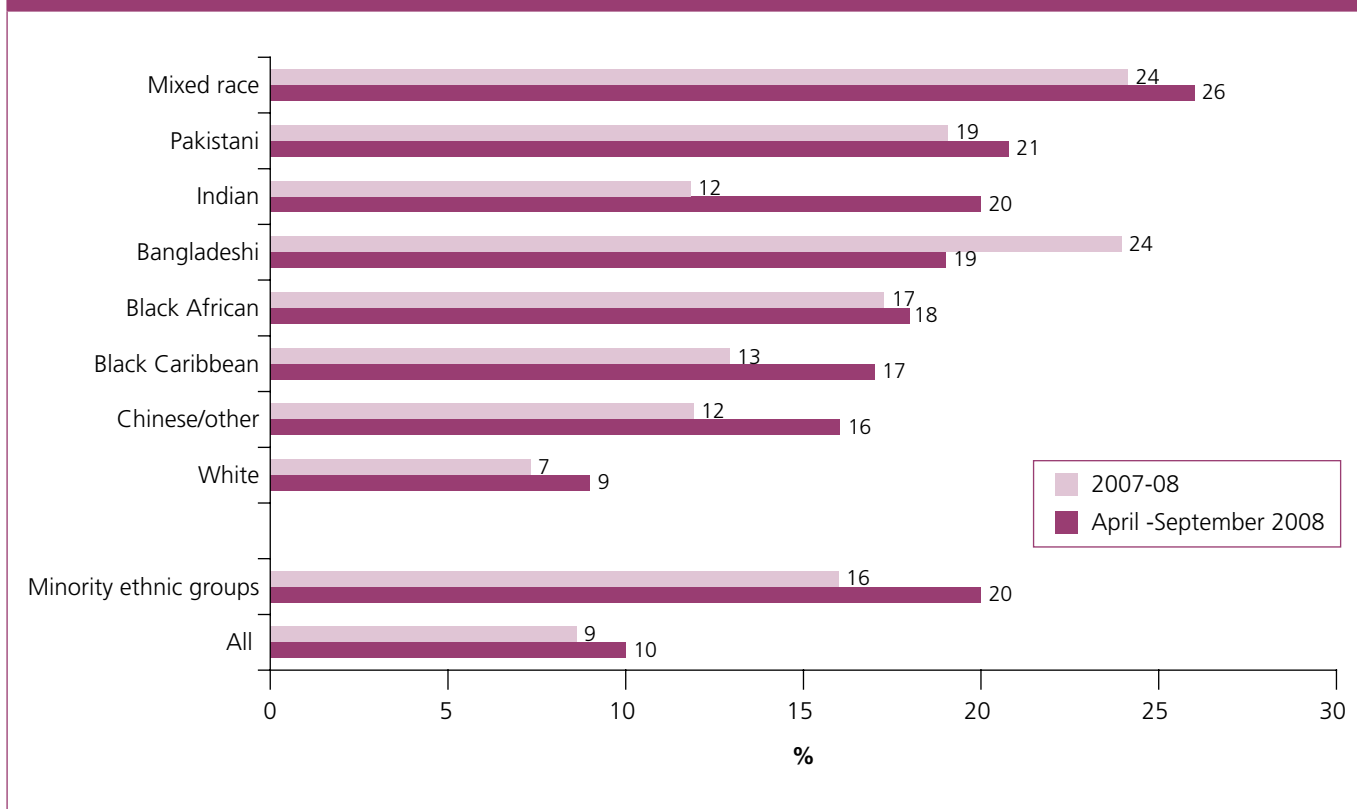


Since 2007-08, there has been an increase in the proportion of people from minority ethnic backgrounds who thought that racial or religious harassment was a very or fairly big problem, from 16 per cent in 2007-08 to 20 per cent in April-September 2008. In April – September 2008 people from minority ethnic backgrounds were also more likely than white people to say that racial or religious harassment was a very or fairly big problem in their local area (20% compared to 9%).

All individual ethnic groups were more likely to feel that racial or religious harassment was a very or fairly big problem than white people. For example, 26 per cent of mixed race and 21 per cent of Pakistani people thought that racial or religious harassment was a very or fairly big problem compared to 9 per cent of white people (Figure 15).

There has been an increase in the proportion of Indian and white people who felt that racial or religious harassment was a very or fairly big problem, for Indian people this increased from 12 per cent in 2007-08 to 20 per cent in April-September 2008 and for white people this increased from 7 per cent in 2007-08 to 9 per cent in April-September 2008.

Figure 15: Proportions of people from minority ethnic groups who feel that racial or religious harassment is a problem in the local area, 2007-08 and April-September 2008



Younger people were more likely than older people to think that racial or religious harassment was a very or fairly big problem in their local area. People aged 16-24 (15%), 25-34 (14%) and 35-49 years (11%) were more likely than those aged 50-64 (7%), 65-74 (6%) and 75 years and above (5%) to feel that racial or religious harassment was a very or fairly big problem in their local area.

- Table 11: Whether racial or religious harassment is a problem in the local area by ethnicity, age and sex, 2007-08 and April-September 2008.

Labour market discrimination (England and Wales)⁷

Experience of discrimination in being turned down for a job⁸

In April-September 2008, 7 per cent of people felt they had experienced discrimination in the labour market in the last five years by being refused or turned down for a job. Further details are noted below.

⁷ The questions used to measure labour market discrimination changed at the beginning of the 2008-09 Survey. This means most figures in this section are not directly comparable with data from previous years.

⁸ All percentages are expressed as a proportion of people who are currently or have been in paid work as an employee or who have looked for work as an employee in the last five years.

One per cent of people felt they had been discriminated against when turned down for a job on the grounds of their gender. There was no difference between the percentage of men and women who had experienced this form of discrimination (1% of both men and women).

Two per cent of people felt they had experienced labour market discrimination in being turned down for a job because of their age.⁹

Two per cent of people felt they had experienced labour market discrimination by being turned down for a job because of their race, with 8 per cent of people from minority ethnic backgrounds having experienced this form of discrimination compared to 2 per cent of white people. Black Caribbean (12%), black African (12%), Chinese/other (8%), Pakistani (8%) and Indian (5%) people were more likely to feel they had experienced discrimination on the grounds of their race than white people (2%).

One per cent of people felt they had experienced labour market discrimination by being turned down for a job because of their colour. Six per cent of people from minority ethnic backgrounds felt they had experienced this form of discrimination compared to 1 per cent of white people. In particular black African (9%), black Caribbean (7%), Pakistani (5%), Indian (4%) and Chinese/other (4%) people were more likely to feel they had experienced discrimination on the grounds of their race than white people (1%).

Less than 0.5 per cent of people overall felt they had experienced labour market discrimination by being turned down for a job because of their religion or beliefs.

One per cent of people overall felt they had been discriminated against when turned down for a job because of their disability and 4 per cent of people with a long-term limiting illness or disability felt that they had experienced this form of discrimination.

Less than 0.5 per cent of people felt they had experienced discrimination because of their sexual orientation when being turned down for a job. Seven per cent of Gay/lesbian or bisexual people felt they had experienced this form of discrimination.

- Table 12: Reasons for being discriminated against when refused a job by equality strands, April-September 2008.

Experience of discrimination in seeking promotion¹⁰

In April-September 2008, 6 per cent of all people who had worked as an employee in the last five years felt they had been discriminated against with regard to promotion or progression. This has decreased from 9 per cent in 2007-08.

One per cent of people felt they had experienced discrimination because of their gender when being turned down for a promotion. Women (2%) were more likely to feel they had experienced discrimination due to their gender when seeking promotion than men (less than 0.5%).

⁹ More detailed breakdown of these figures are not possible on this dataset because of small sample sizes.

¹⁰ All percentages are expressed as a proportion of people who are currently or who have been an employee in paid work in the last five years.

Two per cent of people felt they had experienced discrimination because of their age when being turned down for a promotion.¹¹

One per cent of people overall felt they had experienced discrimination due to their race when seeking promotion. A higher percentage of people from minority ethnic backgrounds (7%) felt they had experienced this form of discrimination than white people (less than 0.5%).

Less than 0.5 per cent of people said they had experienced discrimination because of their colour when being turned down for a promotion. A higher percentage of people from minority ethnic backgrounds (5%) felt they experienced this form of discrimination than white people (less than 0.5%).

Less than 0.5 per cent of people said they had experienced discrimination because of their religion or beliefs when being turned down for a promotion.¹¹

Overall, less than 0.5 per cent of people said they had experienced discrimination because of their disability when being turned down for a promotion.¹¹

Less than 0.5 per cent of people said they had experienced discrimination because of their sexual orientation when being turned down for a promotion.¹¹

- Table 13: Reasons for being discriminated against with regards to promotion by equality strands, April-September 2008.

¹¹ More detailed breakdown of these figures are not possible on this dataset because of small sample sizes.

Background notes

Definitions of key terms

1. **Community cohesion:** The key community cohesion indicator used in the Statistical Release is the proportion of people who agree that their local area (defined as 15-20 minutes walking distance) is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.

Note: In the 2007 Spending Review period, PSA 21 defines 'community cohesion' more broadly. It has three strands:

- Indicator 1: The percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area
 - Indicator 2: The percentage of people who have meaningful interactions with people from different backgrounds (see definition below)
 - Indicator 3: The percentage of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood.
2. **Meaningful interaction:** Respondents are asked how many times they have mixed socially with people from different ethnic and religious groups to themselves in different areas of their lives. Mixing socially is defined as 'mixing with people on a personal level by having informal conversations with them at, for example, the shops, your work or a child's school, as well as meeting up with people to socialise'. However, it excludes 'situations where you've interacted with people for work or business, for example just to buy something'.
 3. **Formal volunteering:** Giving unpaid help through groups, clubs or organisations to benefit other people or the environment.
 4. **Informal volunteering:** Giving unpaid help as an individual to people who are not relatives.
 5. **Civic participation:** Engaging in one of the following activities:
 - contacting a local councillor, Member of Parliament, member of the Greater London Assembly or National Assembly for Wales
 - contacting a public official working for a local council, central Government, Greater London Assembly or National Assembly for Wales
 - attending a public meeting or rally
 - taking part in a public demonstration or protest; or
 - signing a petition.
 6. **Civic activism:** Involvement either in direct decision-making about local services or issues, or in the actual provision of these services by taking on a role such as a local councillor, school governor or magistrate.

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7. **Civic consultation:** Active engagement in consultation about local services or issues through activities such as attending a consultation group or completing a questionnaire about these services.

Content of report

8. Headline findings are made available each quarter through Statistical Releases. A set of detailed reports based on the entire 2008-09 annual dataset will be published in autumn 2009 which will examine all the findings in more detail.
9. The quarterly Statistical Releases are designed to cover the data supporting Communities and Local Government's key priorities as evidenced by the indicators in the Cohesive, Empowered and Active Communities Public Service Agreement (PSA 21) and the Equalities Public Service Agreement (PSA 15), as well as a large number of Communities and Local Government Departmental Strategic Objectives indicators. Further analysis on these topics is also provided: eg changes over time and differences between sub groups of the population (based on age, sex, race, faith etc). However, the Citizenship Survey covers many other topics which cannot all be incorporated into a release such as this, so the underlying data are made available through the University of Essex data archive (please see details below) and the more detailed theme reports.
10. Anonymised data are available to download through the University of Essex Data Archive (www.data-archive.ac.uk).

Data quality

11. The Citizenship Survey, run by the National Centre for Social Research on behalf of Cohesion Research within Communities and Local Government, is a household survey covering a representative core sample of 10,000 adults in England and Wales each year. There is also a minority ethnic boost sample of 5,000 to ensure that the views of these groups are robustly represented. It asks about a range of issues including views about the local area, community cohesion, racial and religious prejudice and discrimination, values, interaction/mixing, political efficacy, civic engagement, volunteering and charitable giving.
12. The data are collected through face-to-face interviews. Since 2007-08, the survey has moved to a continuous design, allowing the provision of headline findings on a quarterly basis. This statistical release is based on the first and second quarters of data from the 2008-09 survey (April 2008-September 2008), which is made up of 4,664 core interviews and an additional 2,832 interviews with people from minority ethnic groups.
13. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice.
14. The data are weighted to correct for unequal sampling probabilities and non-response by sub-group. The weighting ensures that the sample matches the 2001 census population figures in terms of their age, sex and regional distribution.

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15. The Citizenship Survey is measured against a set of quality standards. Details of these quality indicators are available in the full technical report published for each year of the survey.

Notes on analysis and data presentation

16. For most measures, the core sample provides more robust estimates than the combined core and minority ethnic boost sample, so tables are based on the core sample. If data are presented by ethnic group, the combined sample is used.
17. The tables relating to racial prejudice and discrimination refer to England and Wales, whereas the tables relating to community cohesion and to active and empowered communities relate to England only. This reflects the coverage of Communities and Local Government policy responsibilities.
18. Where changes over time have been reported in this statistical release, these reflect the availability of data for individual questions. The Citizenship Survey was first carried out in 2001, but some questions covered by this release, notably those on cohesion, were not introduced until 2003, those on civic consultation and activism, were not introduced until 2005 and those on meaningful interaction until 2007-08.
19. **All reported differences between groups or over time in the release are statistically significant at the 5 per cent level. The level of change required to observe a statistical significant difference varies depending on the number of respondents the percentage is based on; whether the core or combined sample is being used; and the observed percentage itself. Given this, further differences between groups or across time may become apparent once more data are available in subsequent quarters.**
20. Cells in a table based on a small number of respondents are more likely to breach confidentiality. The same cells are also likely to be unreliable. Confidentiality protection is provided by releasing only weighted estimates and by suppressing the values for unsafe cells. Information on the exact number of sample respondents is restricted. The effect of disclosure control on the quality of data that can be released is very small because data that is disclosive is generally also of low quality.
21. As this release is based on the six months (first and second quarters) data, care should be taken when comparing figures to full annual data, due to the possible impact of seasonality. Potential seasonality effects will be investigated further once the quarterly time series becomes more established.

Public Service Agreement targets

22. The Citizenship Survey is used to measure components of several Public Service Agreement (PSA) targets. PSAs are government targets which form an integral part of the Government's spending plans and articulate and drive forward the Government's priorities for improvements in public services.

23. Several PSA Indicators from the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review are measured by the Citizenship Survey:

PSA 21 – Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities

- Percentage of people who believe that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area (Indicator 1)
- Percentage of people who have meaningful interactions on a regular basis with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds (Indicator 2)
- Percentage of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood (Indicator 3)
- Percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area (Indicator 4)
- Percentage of people who engage in formal volunteering on a regular basis (at least once a month) (Indicator 5).

PSA 15 – Address the disadvantage that individuals experience because of their gender, race, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief

- Differential gaps in participation in civic society (Indicator 3)
- Differential gaps in perception of employment based discrimination (Indicator 4)
- Differential gaps in perceptions of dignity and respect when accessing services (Indicator 5).

24. The Citizenship Survey is also used to measure the following Departmental Strategic Objective (DSO)¹² indicators:

Communities and Local Government DSO 1 – To support local government that empowers individuals and communities and delivers high-quality services efficiently

- Overall satisfaction with local area (Indicator 1.1)
- Percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality (Indicator 1.2)
- Differential gaps in participation in civic society – the composite change in the gap between involvement rates of disadvantaged groups by comparison with non-disadvantaged groups (Indicator 1.3).

Communities and Local Government DSO 4 – To develop communities that are cohesive, active and resilient to extremism

- Percentage of people who believe that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area (Indicator 4.1)
- Percentage of people who have meaningful interactions on a regular basis with people from different backgrounds (Indicator 4.2)

¹² Every government department has a set of Departmental Strategic Objectives (DSOs). These are targets which represent the whole range of core business for that department.

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- Percentage of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood (Indicator 4.3)
 - The percentage of people who feel that racial or religious harassment is a problem in their local area (Indicator 4.5).

Cabinet Office DSO 3b – To enable a thriving third sector

- Increase the participation of people who engage in formal volunteering on a regular basis (at least once a month) (Indicator 3b.1)

25. This Statistical Release can be accessed and all text, tables and charts downloaded electronically, from the Communities and Local Government website:

www.communities.gov.uk/statistics/

Further details are available from:

Suzanne Cooper
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Zone 7/E8, Eland House
Bressenden Place
London SW1E 5DU

Telephone 020 7944 0519

Email: citizenship.survey@communities.gsi.gov.uk.

Tables

Table 1: Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Great Britain, 2001 to April-September 2008

Percentages		<i>England, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007-08 & April-September 2008</i>									
People agreeing ¹ they can influence decisions affecting	2001		2003		2005		2007-08		April-September 2008		
	%	<i>Respondents</i>	%	<i>Respondents</i>	%	<i>Respondents</i>	%	<i>Respondents</i>	%	<i>Respondents</i>	
Local area	44	9,040	38	8,754	39	8,751	38	8,360	39	4,150	
Great Britain	25	9,088	20	8,793	22	8,836	20	8,469	22	4,214	

¹ 'Definitely agree' or 'tend to agree'
Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'

Table 2: Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Great Britain, by ethnicity, sex and age, April-September 2008

Percentages		<i>England, April-September 2008</i>			
		People agreeing they can influence decisions affecting local area		People agreeing they can influence decisions affecting Great Britain	
		%	<i>Respondents</i>	%	<i>Respondents</i>
Ethnicity ¹					
	White	37	3,804	19	3,873
	All Asian	50	1,348	41	1,349
	Indian	50	648	43	658
	Pakistani	49	428	38	419
	Bangladeshi	55	153	44	154
	All black	55	861	37	876
	Caribbean	51	408	31	414
	African	59	431	42	441
	Mixed race	50	239	37	238
	Chinese/other	45	328	33	324
	Minority ethnic groups	51	2,776	39	2,787
	White	37	3,804	19	3,873
Sex	Male	40	1,883	24	1,910
	Female	38	2,267	19	2,304
Age	16 to 24	42	316	21	319
	25 to 34	44	625	26	637
	35 to 49	38	1,088	23	1,100
	50 to 64	39	1,075	19	1,088
	65 to 74	35	556	20	564
	75 and over	32	490	19	506
All		39	4,150	22	4,214

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'

¹ Ethnicity figures based on the combined sample, other figures based on the core sample.

Table 3: Participation in civic engagement and formal volunteering *at least once in the last year*, by ethnicity, sex, age, disability and religious affiliation, 2007-08 and April-September 2008

Percentages		England, 2007-08 & April-September 2008											
		Civic participation		Civic consultation		Civic activism		Formal volunteering		All activities		Respondents	
		2007-08	April-September 2008	2007-08	April-September 2008	2007-08	April-September 2008	2007-08	April-September 2008	2007-08	April-September 2008	2007-08	April-September 2008
Ethnicity ¹	White	40	40	21	20	10	10	44	42	64	63	8,036	3,973
	All Asian	28	28	16	15	7	11	35	34	51	51	2,745	1,573
	Indian	25	26	14	12	7	11	37	32	50	48	1,361	760
	Pakistani	31	27	19	16	9	9	31	34	52	51	812	487
	Bangladeshi	26	35	16	23	7	17	30	35	47	50	292	184
	All black	27	25	20	16	12	12	42	39	58	55	1,672	979
	Caribbean	28	28	19	15	13	14	44	39	60	54	808	459
	African	26	24	20	17	10	12	40	40	57	57	818	498
	Mixed race	32	38	17	21	11	14	43	34	61	60	479	266
	Chinese/other	22	22	12	11	5	7	29	28	46	43	597	377
	Minority ethnic groups	27	27	17	15	9	11	37	34	53	52	5,493	3,195
White	40	40	21	20	10	10	44	42	64	63	8,036	3,973	
Sex	Male	39	38	21	19	10	12	41	38	62	60	3,854	1,960
	Female	38	39	20	20	10	9	45	44	64	63	4,946	2,395
Age	16 to 24	28	24	14	14	8	7	41	40	55	55	727	330
	25 to 34	36	33	19	17	8	8	40	36	61	57	1,319	668
	35 to 49	43	42	23	23	10	11	50	49	70	68	2,449	1,135
	50 to 64	43	47	23	24	11	14	44	43	65	67	2,084	1,109
	65 to 74	42	45	25	23	12	13	41	40	64	64	1,148	577
	75 and over	32	32	16	13	9	6	31	26	51	47	1,072	536

Table 3 (continued): Participation in civic engagement and formal volunteering at least once in the last year, by ethnicity, sex, age, disability and religious affiliation, 2007-08 and April-September 2008

		England, 2007-08 & April-September 2008											
		Civic participation		Civic consultation		Civic activism		Formal volunteering		All activities		Respondents	
		2007-08	April-September 2008	2007-08	April-September 2008	2007-08	April-September 2008	2007-08	April-September 2008	2007-08	April-September 2008	2007-08	April-September 2008
Disability	LTLI/Disability	38	43	21	19	10	9	35	32	58	60	1,981	1,049
	no LTLI/Disability	39	38	21	20	10	11	45	43	64	62	6,793	3,291
Religious affiliation ¹													
	Christian	39	40	21	20	10	10	44	43	64	64	8,540	4,308
	Hindu	26	25	12	10	7	10	39	30	50	46	749	473
	Muslim	30	28	17	16	9	12	31	33	51	50	1,768	1,027
	Buddhist	37	58	27	21	9	14	42	47	63	74	128	71
	Sikh	20	22	12	14	6	12	30	29	41	46	340	167
	Other	49	45	24	22	14	8	48	44	67	63	409	222
	No religion	40	35	20	19	7	9	42	39	64	59	1,565	888
All		39	39	21	20	10	10	43	41	63	62	8,804	4,355

¹ Ethnicity and religious affiliation figures based on the combined sample, other figures based on the core sample.

Table 4: Participation in voluntary activities by age and government office region, 2007-08 and April-September 2008

Percentages		England, 2007-08 & April-September 2008								
		At least once a month				At least once in last year				Respondents April- September 2008
		Informal volunteering		Formal volunteering		Informal volunteering		Formal volunteering		
		2007-08	April- September 2008	2007-08	April- September 2008	2007-08	April- September 2008	2007-08	April- September 2008	
Age	16 to 25	41	36	23	25	66	63	41	39	390
	26 to 34	35	38	22	20	69	66	40	37	608
	35 to 49	37	36	29	30	70	67	50	49	1,135
	50 to 64	31	34	29	28	62	62	44	43	1,109
	65 to 74	35	38	31	28	60	61	41	40	577
	75 and over	28	31	24	21	46	46	31	26	536
Government Office Region	North East	37	41	26	23	65	62	38	33	262
	North West	35	35	27	23	62	60	40	38	596
	Yorkshire and the Humber	32	33	26	23	62	61	41	38	473
	East Midlands	35	37	25	27	63	64	43	40	421
	West Midlands	32	33	25	26	64	62	43	37	438
	East of England	36	36	30	26	63	65	45	44	512
	London	36	35	23	21	63	58	41	34	534
	South East	38	38	30	33	70	67	48	52	676
	South West	35	35	31	31	66	68	47	45	443
All	35	36	27	26	64	63	43	41	4355	
<i>All respondents</i>		<i>8,804</i>	<i>4,355</i>	<i>8,804</i>	<i>4,355</i>	<i>8,804</i>	<i>4,355</i>	<i>8,804</i>	<i>4,355</i>	

Table 5: Participation in civic engagement and voluntary activities, 2001 to April-September 2008

Percentages	<i>England, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007-08 & April-September 2008</i>									
	At least once a month					At least once in last year				
	2001	2003	2005	2007-08	April-September 2008	2001	2003	2005	2007-08	April-September 2008
Civic participation	3	3	2	3	3	38	38	38	39	39
Civic consultation	n/a	n/a	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	20	21	20
Civic activism	n/a	n/a	4	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	10	10
Informal volunteering	34	37	37	35	36	67	63	68	64	63
Formal volunteering	27	28	29	27	26	39	42	44	43	41
<i>All respondents</i>	<i>9,430</i>	<i>8,920</i>	<i>9,195</i>	<i>8,804</i>	<i>4,355</i>	<i>9,430</i>	<i>8,920</i>	<i>9,195</i>	<i>8,804</i>	<i>4,355</i>

Table 6: Community cohesion, by age, sex and ethnicity, 2003 to April-September 2008

Percentages		<i>England, 2003, 2005, 2007-08 & April-September 2008</i>				
		Percentage agreeing that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together				<i>April-September 2008 respondents</i>
		2003	2005	2007-08	April- September 2008	
Ethnicity ¹	White	80	79	81	82	3,344
	All Asian	83	82	85	87	1,481
	Indian	81	83	86	87	710
	Pakistani	84	80	84	88	463
	Bangladeshi	87	86	83	86	174
	All black	80	83	82	85	894
	Caribbean	83	84	82	83	419
	African	78	81	83	86	455
	Mixed race	80	75	78	80	250
	Chinese/other	84	86	81	78	337
	Minority ethnic groups	82	82	83	85	2,962
	White	80	79	81	82	3,344
Sex	Male	81	79	82	81	1,713
	Female	80	80	81	82	1,980
Age	16 to 24	73	76	76	80	305
	25 to 34	76	76	78	79	585
	35 to 49	80	78	81	80	1,019
	50 to 64	84	80	83	82	924
	65 to 74	84	85	87	88	460
	75 and over	88	91	91	92	400
All	80	80	82	82	3,693	
<i>Respondents (core sample)</i>		<i>7,771</i>	<i>8,045</i>	<i>7,605</i>	<i>3,693</i>	

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'

¹ Ethnicity figures based on the combined sample, other figures based on the core sample.

Table 7: Whether people feel that they belong strongly to their neighbourhood and Great Britain, 2003 to April-September 2008

Percentages	<i>England, 2003, 2005, 2007-08 & April-September 2008</i>							
	People feeling they belong strongly to the neighbourhood				People feeling they belong strongly to Great Britain			
	2003	2005	2007-08	April-September 2008	2003	2005	2007-08	April-September 2008
Very strongly	27	31	34	36	50	51	45	45
Fairly strongly	43	43	41	40	36	35	39	39
All responding strongly	70	74	75	76	85	86	84	83
<i>Respondents</i>	8,835	9,134	8,740	4,334	8,837	9,129	8,743	4,313

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'

Table 8: Whether people feel that they belong strongly to their neighbourhood and Great Britain by age, sex and ethnicity, 2007-08 and April-September 2008

Percentages		England, 2007-08 & April-September 2008							
		People feeling they belong strongly to the neighbourhood				People feeling they belong strongly to Great Britain			
		2007-08		April-September 2008		2007-08		April-September 2008	
		%	Respondents	%	Respondents	%	Respondents	%	Respondents
Ethnicity ¹	White	75	7,977	76	3,956	84	7,981	83	3,936
	All Asian	81	2,713	80	1,554	89	2,715	89	1,567
	Indian	80	1,348	78	752	89	1,343	90	756
	Pakistani	85	801	83	482	89	805	91	485
	Bangladeshi	78	289	83	182	88	289	89	184
	All black	75	1,649	75	958	83	1,651	82	963
	Caribbean	79	800	81	450	84	802	84	451
	African	72	804	71	487	84	804	81	490
	Mixed race	74	472	73	261	84	473	86	263
	Chinese/other	64	590	70	375	75	582	82	371
	Minority ethnic groups	77	5,424	77	3,148	85	5,421	86	3,164
White	75	7,977	76	3,956	84	7,981	83	3,936	
Sex	Male	73	3,826	75	1,951	83	3,829	82	1,944
	Female	77	4,910	77	2,383	85	4,910	84	2,369
Age	16 to 24	65	717	70	328	82	715	83	326
	25 to 34	66	1,304	65	665	80	1,310	80	664
	35 to 49	74	2,426	74	1,126	83	2,432	82	1,123
	50 to 64	79	2,077	80	1,106	85	2,075	83	1,099
	65 to 74	86	1,144	87	575	88	1,143	86	573
	75 and over	87	1,067	89	534	92	1,063	92	528
All		75	8,740	76	4,334	84	8,743	83	4,313

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'

¹ Ethnicity figures based on the combined sample, other figures based on the core sample.

Table 9: Satisfaction with local area by ethnicity, sex and age, April-September 2008

Percentages		<i>England, April-September 2008</i>	
		Satisfied with local area ¹ April-September 2008	<i>April-September 2008</i> <i>respondents</i>
Ethnicity ²	White	81	3,955
	All Asian	79	1,560
	Indian	79	755
	Pakistani	76	485
	Bangladeshi	80	181
	All black	79	971
	Caribbean	77	458
	African	81	491
	Mixed race	71	264
	Chinese/other	73	375
	Minority ethnic groups	77	3,170
White	81	3,955	
Sex	Male	80	1,951
	Female	81	2,383
Age	16 to 24	76	328
	25 to 34	79	665
	35 to 49	79	1,131
	50 to 64	82	1,105
	65 to 74	85	576
	75 and over	88	529
All		81	4,334
<i>Respondents (core sample)</i>			
Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'			
¹ 'Very' or 'fairly' satisfied with local area			
² Ethnicity figures based on the combined sample, other figures based on the core sample.			

Table 10: Mixing with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds by age and ethnicity (percentage mixing at least once a month), 2007-08 and April-September 2008

Percentages		England, 2007-08 & April-September 2008												
													Any mixing (excluding at home)	
		Home or their home	Work, school or college	Child's creche, nursery or school	Pub, club, café or restaurant	Group, club or organisation	Shops	Place of worship	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	April-September 2008	April-September 2008 Respondents	2007-08	2007-08 Respondents
Ethnicity ¹	White	33	51	12	44	29	59	10	19	16	79	3,970	78	8,033
	All Asian	64	72	29	52	37	88	43	24	31	97	1,569	94	2,740
	Indian	63	71	22	57	38	89	40	22	29	97	757	94	1,361
	Pakistani	64	70	36	46	35	84	42	24	30	95	487	93	810
	Bangladeshi	60	66	36	41	37	89	45	28	32	96	183	94	289
	All black	65	70	29	54	43	83	58	32	38	96	975	96	1,666
	Caribbean	63	64	27	52	46	85	46	30	35	96	458	96	805
	African	66	75	30	55	41	83	66	33	41	96	495	96	815
	Mixed race	80	73	30	63	50	85	29	29	48	98	266	96	477
	Chinese/other	60	64	23	55	31	82	30	20	29	94	376	93	596
	Minority ethnic groups	65	70	28	53	39	85	44	26	34	96	3,186	95	5,479
	White	33	51	12	44	29	59	10	19	16	79	3,970	78	8,033
Age	16 to 24	59	78	7	70	45	70	13	21	26	95	330	93	727
	25 to 34	47	72	23	58	32	70	15	17	20	90	666	90	1,318
	35 to 49	39	66	28	48	33	66	14	23	19	88	1,135	85	2,448
	50 to 64	28	47	5	37	25	57	11	19	13	77	1,107	77	2,082
	65 to 74	22	9	1	25	21	54	15	16	14	66	576	61	1,148
	75 and over	15	4	2	16	17	39	15	11	9	51	536	52	1,071
All		37	53	14	45	30	62	14	19	17	81	4,350	80	8,799
<i>Respondents (core sample)</i>		4,350	4,351	4,351	4,351	4,351	4,350	4,349	4,355	4,355	4,350	4,350	8,799	

¹ Ethnicity figures based on the combined sample, other figures based on the core sample.

Table 11: Whether racial or religious harassment is a problem in the local area, 2007-08 and April-September 2008

Percentages		<i>England, 2007-08 & April-September 2008</i>							
		April-September 2008					2007-08		
		Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Not a very big problem	Not a problem at all	Big problem (very or fairly)	<i>Respondents</i>	Big problem (very or fairly)	<i>Respondents</i>
Ethnicity ¹	White	2	7	40	51	9	3,642	7	7,373
	All Asian	4	17	51	29	21	1,502	16	2,654
	Indian	4	16	51	29	20	731	12	1,311
	Pakistani	4	16	51	29	21	472	19	794
	Bangladeshi	**	18	52	28	19	173	24	285
	All black	6	13	44	38	18	901	16	1,543
	Caribbean	5	12	48	35	17	419	13	747
	African	6	13	42	40	18	461	17	755
	Mixed race	6	21	42	31	26	252	24	449
	Chinese/other	4	12	48	36	16	349	12	551
	Minority ethnic groups	4	15	48	32	20	3,004	16	5,197
	White	2	7	40	51	9	3,642	7	7,373
Age	16 to 24	4	11	45	40	15	312	19	683
	25 to 34	2	12	48	38	14	613	11	1,210
	35 to 49	2	9	44	45	11	1,048	9	2,269
	50 to 64	2	6	35	58	7	1,016	5	1,925
	65 to 74	2	5	35	59	6	533	3	1,054
	75 and over	**	4	27	68	5	477	2	956
Sex	Male	2	7	39	52	9	1,833	7	3,606
	Female	2	9	42	47	11	2,166	10	4,493
All		2	8	40	49	10	3,999	9	8,101

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'

¹ Ethnicity figures based on the combined sample, other figures based on the core sample.

* Less than 0.5%

** Cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality

Table 12: Reasons for being discriminated against when refused a job by equality strands, April-September 2008

Percentages		England & Wales, April-September 2008								
		Gender	Age	Race	Religion or Beliefs	Colour	Disability	Sexual Orientation	All	Respondents ³
Ethnicity ¹	White	–	–	2	*	1	–	–	6	2,702
	All Asian	–	–	6	3	4	–	–	10	1,006
	Indian	–	–	5	1	4	–	–	9	526
	Pakistani	–	–	8	4	5	–	–	12	271
	Bangladeshi	–	–	6	6	3	–	–	11	101
	All black	–	–	12	2	9	–	–	18	732
	Caribbean	–	–	12	**	7	–	–	16	333
	African	–	–	12	2	9	–	–	18	382
	Mixed race	–	–	5	**	4	–	–	15	199
	Chinese/other	–	–	8	2	4	–	–	14	265
	Minority ethnic groups	–	–	8	2	6	–	–	14	2,202
	White	–	–	2	*	1	–	–	6	2,702
Sex	Male	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1,365
	Female	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1,610
Age	16 to 24	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	11	296
	25 to 34	–	**	–	–	–	–	–	8	611
	35 to 49	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	1,034
	50 to 64	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	6	857
	65 to 74	–	**	–	–	–	–	–	**	151
	75 and over	–	**	–	–	–	–	–	**	26
	16-24 and 65 and over	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	9	473
	other age (25-64)	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	6	2,502

Table 12 (continued): Reasons for being discriminated against when refused a job by equality strands, April-September 2008

Percentages		<i>England & Wales, April-September 2008</i>								
		Gender	Age	Race	Religion or Beliefs	Colour	Disability	Sexual Orientation	All	Respondents ³
Disability	LTLI/Disability	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	10	454
	no LTLI/Disability	–	–	–	–	–	*	–	7	2,512
Religious affiliation ¹	Christian	–	–	1	*	1	–	–	6	2,920
	Hindu	–	–	5	1	5	–	–	9	341
	Muslim	–	–	10	5	4	–	–	15	598
	Budhist	–	–	**	**	**	–	–	21	55
	Sikh	–	–	**	**	**	–	–	9	115
	Other	–	–	4	**	**	–	–	12	144
	No religion	–	–	3	**	2	–	–	9	721
Sexual orientation ²	Heterosexual	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	7	2,833
	Gay/Lesbian or bisexual	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	13	56
All		1	2	2	*	1	1	*	7	2,976

¹ Ethnicity and religious affiliation figures based on the combined sample, other figures based on the core sample.

² Sexual orientation figures exclude respondents who preferred not to specify their sexual identity or who were classified as 'other'.

³ Respondents who had been employees or had looked for work in the last 5 years

* Less than 0.5%

** Cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality

Table 13: Reasons for being discriminated against with regards to promotion by equality strands, April-September 2008

Percentages		<i>England & Wales, April-September 2008</i>								
		Gender	Age	Race	Religion or Beliefs	Colour	Disability	Sexual Orientation	All	Respondents ³
Ethnicity ¹	White	–	–	*	**	*	–	–	6	2,627
	All Asian	–	–	5	1	4	–	–	10	956
	Indian	–	–	5	1	5	–	–	11	514
	Pakistani	–	–	5	2	6	–	–	10	246
	Bangladeshi	–	–	**	**	**	–	–	6	91
	All black	–	–	9	1	7	–	–	16	681
	Caribbean	–	–	10	**	7	–	–	18	310
	African	–	–	9	1	7	–	–	15	354
	Mixed race	–	–	7	**	3	–	–	16	181
	Chinese/other	–	–	7	2	2	–	–	11	249
	Minority ethnic groups	–	–	7	1	5	–	–	12	2,067
	White	–	–	*	**	*	–	–	6	2,627
Sex	Male	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1,330
	Female	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1,555
Age	16 to 24	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	6	271
	25 to 34	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	595
	35 to 49	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	1,007
	50 to 64	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	5	839
	65 to 74	–	**	–	–	–	–	–	**	149
	75 and over	–	**	–	–	–	–	–	**	24
	16-24 and 65 and over other age (25-64)	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	444
		–	2	–	–	–	–	7	2,441	

Table 13 (continued): Reasons for being discriminated against with regards to promotion by equality strands, April-September 2008

Percentages		<i>England & Wales, April-September 2008</i>								
		Gender	Age	Race	Religion or Beliefs	Colour	Disability	Sexual Orientation	All	<i>Respondents³</i>
Disability	LTLI/Disability	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	7	435
	no LTLI/Disability	–	–	–	–	–	**	–	6	2,441
Religious affiliation ¹	Christian	–	–	1	*	*	–	–	6	2,814
	Hindu	–	–	5	**	6	–	–	11	333
	Muslim	–	–	5	3	4	–	–	9	541
	Budhist	–	–	**	**	**	–	–	**	53
	Sikh	–	–	4	**	**	–	–	12	111
	Other	–	–	3	**	**	–	–	9	135
	No religion	–	–	1	**	1	–	–	5	696
Sexual orientation ²	Heterosexual	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	6	2,750
	Gay/Lesbian or bisexual	–	–	–	–	–	–	**	11	56
All		1	2	1	*	*	*	*	6	2,886

¹ Ethnicity and religious affiliation figures based on the combined sample, other figures based on the core sample.

² Sexual orientation figures exclude respondents who preferred not to specify their sexual identity or who were classified as 'other'.

³ Respondents who had been employees in the last 5 years

* Less than 0.5%

** Cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality



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